THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 21 MAY, 1833. [NO. 2243.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "SIXTH AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, and Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 21st May, 1833.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. having purchased the investment of Captain HINE, of the H. C. S. *Marquis of Huntly,* are now landing the Goods, and will be happy to attend to outstation orders.—All Orders at present upon their Books will receive prompt attention.

The assortment consists of—Hodgson's Pale Ale, Bass' and Allsopp's Golden Ales, Oilman's Stores and Groceries of every description, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Perfumery from "*Smyth,*" and others—Confectionary from "Hoffman"—Pens, Quills, and Stationary, Bottled Fruits, Patent Shot, "*Day and Martin's*" Blacking, Snuffs from Proctor, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Cock'd, Hats Hats, and Chakos, from Moore and Co. Fine Liqueurs of superior quality, Prime Hams, Stilton, Berkeley, and Pine Cheese, Dartford Gunpowder, &c.

NOTICE.—On Thursday next, the 23d Inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will submit for Sale by public auction at his Residence, Breach Candy, the Household Furniture and Property of J. L. JOHNSON Esq., comprizing the usual requisites of a small family establishment, with a small but neat service of King's Pattern Plate, a Barouchette, and Pair of Horses, and a Shigrampo and Horse.

At 4 P. M. the unexpired time of the Lease (upwards of 16 years) of the Premises, together with the Mats, Plants, &c. will be put up in one Lot.

The Property &c. is now on view and Catalogues are published.

ALLSOPP'S GOLDEN ALE.

TO-MORROW, the 22d Inst. at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, without reserve, 100 Hhds. of Allsopp's Golden Ale, imported by, and now landing from the *Gipsey.* The Casks will be filled, and put up in Lots of 1 and 2, to suit the convenience of intending Purchasers.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. GILDER AND CO.—Pale and Brown Sherry, at.....Rs. 24 per Dozen.
Ditto..Ditto..in Pints.. ,, 13 do. ditto.

Apollo Street, 20th May, 1833.

TO be let—The House at Mazagon recently vacated by Lieutenant Colonel FEARON.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

Courier Office, 21st May, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,
The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship PALAMBAM, G. WILLIS, (late of the *Captain Cook*) Commander, will be despatched for London about 5th June—This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain WILLIS, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO., where plans of the [illegible] may be seen.

Rampart Row, 21st May, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain J. P. Cumming, Bombay European Regt., from England.
Lieut Foulerton, Grenadiers, from Mahabuleshwar.
Surgeon A. Young, from England.
Cadet H. Barr, Infantry, from do.
Cadet Mellersh, do.....do.
Major D. Capon, 2d Gr. Regt. from do.

DEPARTURES.

Major Charles Payne, 16th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Captain Sandy's Bengal Establishment, to Maunddaiser.
Major Duffin, 7th Bengal Lt. Cavalry, to Sincapoor.
Brigade Major W. Wyllie, Staff, to Sholapoor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday the 14th Instant, at Malcolm Peyth, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Richard Warden, Esq., Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, to Mary Anne, third Daughter of Lieut. Col. Lodwick, Resident at Satara.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 18th. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. H. H. Whitelock, in Charge, from Porebunder.
--- Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth, Master, from London. Left the Downs 20th, and Land's End 29th Dec.
Passengers.---Mrs. Major Capon, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Ramsay, Major Capon, 2d. Gr. Regt. Capt. Cumming, European Regt. Doctor Young, H. C. S. Mr. Henry Barr, Cadet, Mr. C. Mellersh, Cadet, one Servant and five Natives.
19th---Ship Cleveland, William Morley, Master, from Liverpool 28th December, 1832.
--- Ship Richard Walker, P. Gell, Master, from Liverpool 15th January, 1833.

DEPARTURES.

May 18th. Ship Victory, Christopher Biden, Master, to China.
Passengers.---Major and Mrs. Duffin, and 2 Children, 2d Bengal Light Cavalry, Patrick Stewart, Esq. Capt. J. Gordon, Country Service, one European Female Servant, and 2 Natives.
--- Ship Carron, J. L. Wilson, Master, to Lintin.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.---Marquis of Huntly, and Duke of Sussex.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.---Coote.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.---Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER---Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER---Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.---Eleanor, Caledonia, Fortune, Aliquis, Duke of Roxburgh, Hindoostan, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Runnymede, Gipsey, Cumbrian, Cleveland, and Richard Walker.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Futtay Eslam, John William, Dare, Maria, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Pascoa, Ann. Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sullimany, Sumdancy, and Glenelg.
FRENCH SHIP.---Balguerie.
Passengers.---Consolati.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 21 MAY, 1833.

The failure of Messrs. Colvin and Co.—Another house of Agency—is announced in the Calcutta papers received within the last day or two. The particulars of this unfortunate event, as far as they have yet transpired, will be found below. We understand the business of the house was not nearly so large as that, of Mackintosh and Co., or Alexander and Co., and that the whole amount of its debts is probably under a crore of rupees.

This is one of the houses to which an advance was offered some days since by the Bengal Government. In refusing to take advantage of it, there can be no doubt from the state in which their affairs are said to be, that they have secured the interests of the majority of their creditors, and have only hastened a little a crisis they could not have avoided.

Sir John Malcolm, it appears by a late English paper which has been kindly handed to us, has been a candidate for the representation of Carlisle as well as for that of Dumfries. As our readers will probably be amused as well as interested at his speech to the electors of the former place, we have extracted it in a succeeding column. The particulars of his contest for the representation of the Scotch borough have not, we regret to say, appeared in any of the English journals we take.

The *Mofussul Ukhbar* states it is currently rumoured at Agra, that Lord William Bentinck had only deferred his visit to Madras for the ensuing year, and that his Lordship then intended proceeding round to Bombay, and on, by way of the Indus, to Simla. Should this be true, there may be important advantages contemplated from the trip; but, regarding it merely in comparison with a journey up the Ganges, we believe, his Lordship, were he to steam round as far as Kurachee in one of the Government boats, and then take Cursetjee Rustomjee's little steamer, which will be finished in time for him to make use of it for the passage up the Indus, might accomplish the journey to Simla quite as speedily as by the other route.

A meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. took place according to notice on Wednesday last, to receive an account of the affairs of the house, and to determine upon measures for placing them in a train for settlement.—George Adam, Esq. was unanimously requested to take the chair.

The following statement of the transactions of the trustees, appointed at the last meeting, was then read by Mr. Beckwith.

The period for which we were appointed trustees having expired, we will, previous to resigning our Trust, state shortly what has been done since the assets of the House were placed in our hands.

We have received [illegible] amounting to Rs. 45,989-1-92, which [illegible] cash balance on the 20th April [illegible] Rs. 70,492-2-66 of which Rs. 66,503-0-74 are deposited in the Government Treasury Rs. 1,474-1-70 are in hand, and Rs.2,515-0-22 have been expended in payments required for Current expences. Of the above sum however, 1,238-3-12 belong to private individuals, not indebted to the House, for, remittances on their own account, realized subsequently to the 20th ult., leaving a net amount belonging to the Estate of Rs. 66,738-3-32. Besides the sum collected, there are at the Civil and Military Pay Offices, remittances to the House from Debtors which the Paymasters refused to pay to us without legal advice, and as we considered the money equally safe at the Pay Offices, as at the Treasury, we did not think it desirable to bring the question forward, more particularly as our appointment was for so short a time; for the same reasons we have forborne from taking any active steps for collecting the debts due to the Estate.

We have now in hand Bills receivable amounting to Rs. 12,200, and have also still in hand Bills on England, amounting to £1,596-2-1, on Calcutta to Sa. Rs. 924 and on Madras to M. Rs. 1,045-3-10. For those on England we had an offer, but not at so favorable a rate of Exchange as we thought might be obtained; for the others no tender has been made.

We have only further to observe that we have remitted to Calcutta a Bill to meet the Premium of Insurance falling due in May, considering that those which fell due previously could have been provided for Messrs. Furgusson & Co. Leaving those subsequently to the end of May to be dealt with by the present meeting and those they may appoint.

As soon as Mr. Beckwith had concluded Mr. Johnson addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—

Since the former meeting, which took place on the 20th of last month, we have been engaged in bringing up the Books of the establishment, and in preparing a statement of our accounts for the general information of the Creditors. The former are not yet of course completed, and it will necessarily occupy some time to bring them to a final adjustment. We are now, however, enabled to submit to you the following statements and abstract, which we think contain as detailed information as can possibly be afforded.—Upon the final adjustment of our Books some few transactions, connected with our London and other accounts, will be found not to have been embodied in the present statements, but we are satisfied that the general result will in no material degree be affected. The papers now laid before you are—

1st.—A Statement of Debts due by the house to parties in India, as they stood on the 31st July last, and brought forward in open account to the 20th April.

2nd.—A Statement of Debts due by the House to parties in England.

3rd.—A Statement of Debts due to the House by parties in India.

4th.—A Statement of Debts due to the House by Parties in England.

5th.—A List of Debts due to the House considered wholly recoverable.

6th.—A List of Debts due to the House, partly doubtful, of which one third of the whole amount is considered irrecoverable.

7th.—A List of Debts due to the House considered altogether irrecoverable, and

8th.—An Abstract statement of the affairs of the House on the 20th April, embodying the foregoing details.

In addition to these papers we also submit lists of Policies held for the benefit of the House in the Calcutta Oriental Insurance Office, of certificates in the Calcutta and Bombay Laudable Societies, and of Bonds from various parties.

In reference to the Lists of debts classed under the heads "Good," "Doubtful," and "Irrecoverable," we may mention that with respect to the "Good" and the "Bad," we feel that we can speak with confidence, but with respect to those which we have denominated "Doubtful," so much must depend upon the measures to be hereafter pursued, and the disposal of the Insurance Policies and Laudable Societies' certificates, that we have found it difficult to enter upon the particulars of each separate account; but we have assumed, that upon the total amount, had the concerns of the House gone on under our management, there might have been an ultimate loss of about one third; and we have accordingly adopted that estimate in our present calculation. It now only remains for us to observe, that whatever measures the Creditors may think it adviseable to adopt, we are ready and willing to aid them to the extent of our ability, either by information, advice, or personal labour.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of Messrs. SHOTTON and Co. on the 20th April, 1833.

DEBTS.

Debts due by the House to Parties in India,.....	8,33,444 3 34	
Do. due by the House to Parties in England,.....	12,40,429 1 14	
		20,73.874 0 48
Total amount of Debts, Rs.		20,73,874 0 48

ASSETS.

By Cash Balance.....	24,503 0 74	
,, Government Promissory Notes, as per list, Sicca Rs. 9,400 at 106¼ per 100.....	10,011 0 00	
,, Bills Receivable per statement.....	19,155 0 00	
,, Invoice of Goods £1,051 18 8, at 1s.10*d.*--	11,480 0 00	
,, Office Furniture.....	3,500 0 00	
		68,649 0 74
By Balances due to the House by Parties in India,.....15,46,548 0 62		
,, Balances due to the House by Parties in England..3,98,355 1 26		
		19,45,001 1 88
Total amount of Assets, Rs.		20,13,650 2 62
Deduct estimated Bad Debts.....Rs. 96,848 3 12		
Do. Doubtful 11,84,177 2 39 of which one-third is estimated as irrecoverable.....	3,94,725 3 46	
		4,91,574 2 58
Leaving....Rs		15,22,076 0 04
To meet..... ,,		20,73,874 0 48

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried:—

1st.—That this meeting being impressed with the importance of keeping the estate out of the Insolvent Court, are of opinion that the most advisable way of winding it up will be under Trustees and one Stipendiary, on whom the active duty will devolve, under the supervision of a Committee.

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Farquharson, and seconded by Major Hicks—That the property be assigned over to Trustees for the general benefit of creditors.

3rd.—Proposed by Mr. Forbes and seconded by Mr. Farquharson—That Major Hicks, Mr. Beckwith, and Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, be appointed Trustees.

4th.—Proposed by Dr. McAdam and seconded by Mr. Menzies—That Mr. Beckwith be requested to act as stipendiary trustee upon a salary of rupees 500 per mensem until the 20th of May 1834, such allowance being then subject to reconsideration.

5th.—Proposed by Mr. Sindry, and seconded by Mr. Forbes—That Mr. Johnson, the senior partner in this country, be requested to afford his assistance to the executive trustee, receiving a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, until the next quarterly meeting.

6th.—Proposed by Mr. West, and seconded by Major Dunsterville—That a committee of creditors or their representatives, be nominated to meet monthly for the purpose of auditing the accounts and consulting with the executive trustee on such matters as may require their attention, and that the following gentlemen be requested to form such Committee:—M. Forbes, A. Farquharson, J. Sindry, and Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esqrs.

7th.—Proposed by Dr. McAdam, and seconded by Major Griffith—That this meeting is of opinion that, as a general principle, the Life Insurances held by the firm should not be kept up when the premiums have to be defrayed out of the funds of the estate, but that, as in some instances, it may be advisable to do so, the executive trustee and committee be empowered to act in each individual case as they may consider most advantageous, bearing in mind the above general principle.

8th.—Proposed by the Rev. M. Wilson and seconded by Major Dunsterville—That the executive trustee under the committe be empowered to take such steps for the recovery of debts due to the House as they may deem expedient, and that all expenses arising therefrom as well as of the necessary establishment, be defrayed out of the funds of the estate, every care being taken to reduce the expense as circumstances may admit.

9th.—Proposed by J. Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Forbes—That whenever and as often as the funds of the estate shall amount to Rs. 5,000, the same shall be invested as Government securities.

10th.—Proposed by Dr. McAdam, and seconded by Mr. West—That half yearly statements of recoveries and expenditure be laid before the creditors.

11th.—Proposed by Mr. Farquharson, and seconded by Captain Groundwater—That a deed of assignment be prepared as quickly as possible, and that the creditors be invited to subscribe to it either personally or by power of Attorney without delay.

12th.—Proposed by Dr. McAdam, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Stone—That this meeting impressed with the paramount importance of unanimity on the part of Creditors, invite those at a distance to co-operate promptly, and strenuously with them in carrying the above resolutions into effect.

13th.—Proposed by Mr. Farquharson, and seconded by Mr. Forbes—That the accounts of the partners for 15 years previous to the 20th April last, be extracted and be ready for inspection at the next quarterly meeting.

CALCUTTA.

This day has witnessed the fall of another Agency House. Messrs. Colvin and Co. The immediate cause of the disaster must no doubt be the pressure occasioned by the awful state of distrust which has prevailed for some months past; but, in the Circular of the Firm which we subjoin, the Partners prepare their Creditors for some considerable deficiency in their assets, and ascribe that deficiency chiefly to losses on their Indigo accounts since 1828.

Sir Edward Ryan sat in the Insolvent Court this morning for the special purpose of receiving a petition from the Partners of the Firm. The petition bore the signatures of all the Members except Mr. Bazett Colvin, whose case, he being in Europe, is treated like that of Mr. Bracken, that is, excluded from the operation of the Act. The rest, namely Mr. Alexander Colvin, Mr. Daniel Ainslie, Mr. Thomas Anderson and Mr.

William Ainslie, were all present in Court, and there executed the usual assignment to Mr. Smith, the Common Assignee. It was ordered, that a meeting of Creditors should be held on Monday, for the nomination of Assignees. For further particulars of what passed, we refer to a report thereof in another column, under the usual head.

Calcutta, 3d May, 1833.

" It is with feelings of the greatest pain that we have to announce to you our having been at length compelled to the final stoppage of our payments.

We have been unable, after the most anxious consideration of the state of our affairs, and of the position in which we are now placed, to escape the conviction that we could not, in our business with any hope of ultimate safety; while delay would expose our Estate to certain and considerable deterioration and expense,

The circumstance on which this conviction is chiefly founded, is the fact of some considerable present deficiency in our assets, arising principally from losses in our Indigo operations since 1828. While we have deeply to regret that our efforts to gain for ourselves the opportunity of retrieving this deficiency have at length failed, its existence entails upon us a heavy annual charge of interest to be provided for from a decreasing business; and this, with the continued, but almost imperceptible drain to which our means are unavoidably, exposed, would keep us so long in a state of pressing difficulty as to be fatal to the hope of our regaining the public confidence.

Until the beginning of April, we had strong grounds for belief that means for meeting all the demands made upon us would continue to be at our command; and up to that period we were enabled to act on that belief, without incurring any extensive sacrifices. When we then found that the hopes on which we had relied would be frustrated by the increasing growth of distrust, we considered it imperative to refuse all claims upon us for the withdrawal of funds except such as were connected with the current and necessary disbursements of a business not actually brought to a close.

More recently, we joined in an application to the Government for assistance, but even could aid be afforded to us, after the explanations it has been our duty to offer, every day's subsequent experience has added to the painful conviction, that the effects of the discredit into which we have necessarily fallen, must, in our position, render that aid, to any extent to which it could be expected to be given, now unavailing to us.

One of the first objects of present importance for the benefit of our Estate, is the provision of the necessary funds for securing the Indigo Crop of the season: with the immediate means which we have been able to supply, we do not doubt that, in whatever hands our affairs may be placed, no difficulty will be experienced in arranging for such further advances as may yet be requisite.

After much consideration, we have come to the determination of placing our affairs under the management of the Insolvent Court, as the only effectual mode of permanently protecting the general interests: and we shall submit to an early meeting of our Creditors a Statement of our affairs.

To prevent inconvenience, we have made over to the custody of our confidential Clerks, Messrs. JOHN and HENRY COWIE, the whole of the Documents, Government Securities, &c. entrusted to us by our Constituents, to whose application they will be delivered up.

We are &c.

(Signed) COLVIN & Co.

[*Calcutta Courier, May*, 3.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S SPEECH AT CARLISLE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DEC. 1832.

This morning it was announced that Sir John Malcolm would address the electors from a window of the Coffee House Inn, at eight o'clock. The electors did not, however, appear very anxious to hear Sir John's speech, they seemed more anxious for work than talk, and at eight o'clock considerable parties of them proceeded to the polling booths on the Moot Hall Stairs.

Soon after 8, however, a number of people began to assemble in front of the Coffee House, and a little after that hour Sir John Malcolm made his appearance at one of the windows (Sir John's Committee politely accommodated us with a place in the room where he stood, and we take this opportunity of noticing the civility.) About 300 persons assembled; and when Sir John made his appearance he was received with perfect good humour. There was some hissing; and several jocular remarks were made, which the veteran seemed to take in good part, and frequently laughed heartily at the shrewd remarks and observations of those below.

After a short pause Sir John said—I have now heard you, and if you will have a little patience and hear me, I shall feel obliged to you. (" You won't do, Sir John; you had better go back to Dumfries again." " It is only a corporation trick bringing you here.") Well, but you know it is one of the first principles of Englishmen to condemn no man unheard. Hear me out, and then I will listen to you with great pleasure. (" It's no use—we don't mean to have you.") Hear me patiently, and then if you don't choose to have me there is no fault done. (" Will you give us the Ballot?") My good friends, if you will let me tell my own story, we shall get quicker on, and I flatter myself you will like me the better the longer you know me. I can assure you, I come here as greatly to my own surprise as to that of any of you. (" What do you want here?") If you will only listen to me first, you shall then be heard yourselves. (" You won't do—your colour's bad.") I have no colour—I belong to no party, nor do I owe any obedience to any individual. I stand here, I assure you, on my own legs. (Hooting, and cries of " yellow, yellow, yellow.") I have since I was 14 years of age, till this time, and now I am upwards of 60, been in the service of my country. Actions cannot mislead you, and mine, I trust, speak for themselves. The greater part of my long life has been spent abroad. I have been altogether only 18 years in my own country; and if I have any wish to take a share in her councils, it is with no other desire than that of serving my fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) I was the means of introducing factories for our goods into various countries of the East, and thus securing employment to our workmen at home. It is not by strings of words, but by giving employment to the people, that the country is to be served. (" It won't do—it won't do"—" Get away—get away"—" that's just Lushington's story over again.") Well, but you'll not hear me; if you will only listen to reason, I am sure I shall convince you that I wish to be your friend. If I go about the country, it is to spread information that may be useful to my countrymen; for wherever I have been, I have carried a love of country in my heart. (Laughter.) I ask you, if you do not know it yourselves, to send to your head manufacturers, and ask, and they will tell you that your manufactures were never seen in Persia until I introduced them 30 years ago, when I was ambassador to the Persian Court. I shewed the people of that country that with our skill and capital, we could take the raw material from the country of its production, and send it back to them manufactured and undersell them in their own market—(" That's just Lushington over again—you should have brought his loom down from the Bush.") In every country where I have had the power, I have introduced the manufactures of England, that I might thus give employment to my countrymen at home. I appeal to your commercial men: to Mr. Dixon, to Mr. Slater, and to others, to tell you that I introduced your cotton manufactures into Persia and all the countries of the East—and thus conferred a great benefit on England, and to none more than to the citizens of Carlisle. (A laugh.—" Give us cheap government, and that'll do us more good"—" You had better go back to Dumfries at once.") In every country I have laboured to benefit my native land, and upon all occasions been most anxious to do all in my power to introduce her manufactures and promote her commerce. (" How many brothers have you got in the House?"—" You had better shut the window." " Come, then, push on.") So I will; and I say, that no expressions you can use can be disagreeable to me. Free speaking is characteristic of our country, where every man has a right to express his sentiments; and God forbid the day should ever come when any man is prevented from being fairly heard. I say this, however much you may delay me by your interruptions. (' Come, don't shake your head off"—A laugh, in which Sir John heartily joined.) Gentlemen, I am no advocate—(a voice in the crowd—" of Reform,"—loud laughing.) Let me reply to my friend in the crowd there, who says so many good things to me. I certainly did object to many of the clauses of the Reform Bill: but I assured the House on that occasion, that I would not represent any place unless I possessed the power of freely expressing my opinion: and now that the Bill is passed, I assure you no one will labour harder than I will to make it work well. (Hisses.) Amongst other clauses that I objected to, was that for disfranchising certain freemen and their children. I said, enfranchise as many as you please, but don't disfranchise any. That's what I said in my place in Parliament. With respect to manufactures, in the prosperity of which you are all so much interested, I assure you I am not one of these politicians who would give advantages to other countries without fair reciprocity. I want free trade, if there be real reciprocity. France opens her trade to us, but we are about to pay too dear for the reciprocity, if we are to be led into a war for her benefit. (Here the clamour increased so much that it was some time before Sir John could be heard again.) It may be the misfortune, I will not say it is the fault of Ministers, that we are placed in a situation so melancholy as to have our commerce interrupted with one of our best customers—the Dutch; and if this should lead to war with Prussia, I wonder how our trade with France is to compensate us for the loss of the commerce of Hamburgh. (" Come, come, that'll do—you may go now.") The great point is to give employment to the poor—(" We've plenty of employment—we want pay for it")—and this is best to be done by removing the duties on raw produce, and giving us a free market for our manufactures. (" Will you give us a free trade in corn?") The Bill which has now passed—(" You're a tool of corruption.") Is there any man amongst you can say I have attempted to corrupt you? Do I hold any office? Do I seek any place? I am too old for that; and when you have had as much of service as I have had, depend on't you'll be cry-sick too. (A laugh. " Why did you run away from Dumfries?") I did not go to Dumfries until two months after two candidates had been in the field, and had given pledges to the electors. They were untried men, and might give pledges. There are 1,100 voters in Dumfries, and I saw every one of them; and I had only one uncivil word said to me in all that body, and that was said by one of their Deacons, but the men put him down, saying, " Sir John was born on the banks of the Esk, and he shall not have an uncivil word said to him." They said, " why did you come so late?" but there was not one who did not give me a hearty welcome, such as I might expect from the strongest political friend. And now I will tell you a story about Dumfries. They asked me if I would give pledges. (Sir John was here much interrupted, several persons asking questions, some hooting, and some applauding.) Now pray do hear me, and *damn me* if I don't hear you after. (A laugh.) Although I am an old soldier, I can't stand this cross firing. While one man is at me on one side, it is *damn'd* unfair to attack me also from the flank in that way.* I told those persons who asked me for pledges that they had my public life for thirty years before them, and I gave them that as a pledge for the future. An old Scotchman said, " Well, that's weel for you, Sir John, that has past conduct to refer to; but it wad na do for those who hae nae past conduct." (A laugh.) Now I say that's fair; and when a man, standing upon his own legs as I do, offers his past conduct, it ought to be accepted as a pledge for the future—especially when, like me, he fears neither minister nor revolutionist;—he who will not flatter the passions of the mob, and has always been ready to give his front to the enemies of his country. (Applause and hisses.) These are my sentiments; and by these I shall live and die. No country can flourish unless the working-people be cared for. It is true, as the old saying has it, " That words butter no parsnips;" but I can assure you, if I am honoured by your confidence, I will by every means in my power, promote the best interests of the country—the contentment and well being of my countrymen. All I can say is, gentlemen, that I am much obliged to you for thinking me so worthy of attention as to come here to listen to me. (Hissing and hooting.) I never have deluded one human being, and God forbid I should delude you. I stand on my own legs; I belong to no party—(a laugh, and several voices cried, " Why did the Corporation bring you forward then?") If you return me to Parliament, I will do my best to serve you. If you do not, I will take my leave with as many good wishes for you, as can be entertained by the warmest friend of " canny Carel." (Hisses and applause.)

* We presume that Sir John's free use of oaths is that part of his religious creed which Mr. Nanson, and the rest of his saintly supporters, so much admire, as contrasted to the no-oath taking of the Catholic Mr. Howard, and the " providence-denying" Mr. James. The free use of the name of the Deity, by Sir John, in a way not generally agreeable even to those who make no pretensions to greater piety than their neighbours, must have been peculiarly gratifying to such patrons of holiness as Mr. Nanson and Mr. Alderman William Nicholson Hodgson.—[ED.]

Sir John retired from the window, and the crowd almost immediately dispersed.

During the time Sir John was speaking, the business of the polling booths was not neglected. The Mayor and his assessor, John Fawcett, Esq. took their places at eight o'clock. The out districts of the town polled on one side and the in quarters on the other. The polling was not by tallies, as formerly, but each man proceeded as he pleased to record his name. The value and importance of registration was soon seen. There was no confusion, no difficulty of any kind, and the poll-clerks were enabled to take the votes with great rapidity. A considerable crowd continued in front of the Hall during the whole day, but the most perfect good humour was preserved, and nothing approaching to a breach of the peace was observed, during any part of the proceedings.

The fate of the election was soon decided. In the course of the first hour it was seen that Sir John Malcolm had not the slightest chance of success. Those of his supporters (with one or two exceptions) gave their second votes to Mr. Howard. This was just as we expected, and had there been a hard struggle, this would have been the way in which the whole party would have acted. Until about noon the Blues continued to vote for both James and Howard, with few exceptions, the latter being at the head of the poll generally from 9 to 14. About noon it was quite certain that the real enemy was completely beaten out of the field. Whilst the Blues had polled each about 300, Sir John had only polled about 90; and we understand that about one o'clock, he made a proposition to resign. Mr. Howard, however, preferred proceeding with the poll until the legal hour of closing, and the contest—if contest it might be called—now assumed the appearance of a friendly struggle for the first place upon the poll. Several of Mr. James's friends who had refused to split their votes, unless required to do so for the sake of keeping out the Tory candidate, now gave plumpers for him, and, in a short time, placed him first upon the list. About half-past 2 an interview took place between the three candidates; and Sir John Malcolm wrote a formal letter of resignation to the Mayor, and the poll was closed.

While the poll-books were being added up, the crowd in front of the hustings increased rapidly in numbers, and soon amounted to between three and four thousand.

At three o'clock, the Mayor ascended the hustings, and announced that Mr. James and Mr. P. H. Howard had been duly elected. (Great cheering.) The numbers being,

For Mr. James	478
Mr. P. H. Howard	472
Sir J. Malcolm	124*

* The number announced by the Mayor for Sir J. Malcolm, was 186—but this arose, we presume, from a clerical error in the adding up. We take this opportunity of adding that nothing could be more fair and impartial than the conduct throughout the proceedings. And the warm terms of the respective in the booths, on behalf of the obliging disposition him and his assessor.

GLASGOW COLLEGE.

On Monday night a meeting of Glasgow College students was held, to petition for the abolition of colonial slavery. The students were under the necessity of holding the meeting beyond the walls, in consequence of having been refused the Greek class-room by the faculty, though previously granted by Sir D. K. Sandford. Mr. Park, Coll. Lib., was called to the chair and opened the business of the meeting. The sum of all that could be uttered on the subject was—that the principle of slavery was radically bad, contrary to the laws human and divine, and that to such a root of bitterness the axe must be applied immediately, and without delay, (Cheers.)—Mr. Forbes Campbell—who along with a small coterie of the sons and relations of West India planters, mostly armed with huge sticks, had previously attracted in a corner of the room the observation of the meeting—rose with a great bunch of documents, consisting principally of colonial newspapers and publications favourable to slavery, in his hand, and began to address the meeting, but was received with yells of disapprobation, and cries of " out with him." On obtaining a hearing, he stated that he wished to make a few remarks on an observation which had fallen from the Chairman, that slavery was opposed to all human and divine laws, a statement he had no difficulty in refuting by unquestioned authorities. Here the confusion became tremendous, but Mr. Campbell continued to speak at the highest pitch of his voice, without a single syllable being heard. He was laid hold of by several students to be turned out, but broke from them and mounting one of the benches, continued to harangue the meeting.—Quiet was at length restored, when Mr. Campbell was informed by the Chairman that he was out of order—if he had any observations to make in opposition, they could only be heard in support of an amendment to the resolutions about to be proposed. With the assurance of being afterwards heard. Mr. Campbell resumed his seat—Mr. M'Dowell moved the first resolution, and expressed his deep rooted hatred of the system of West India slavery.—Mr. Bryce, in seconding the resolution, said, the question was, whether the laws of God and man were to be executed with impartiality or not. He proceeded to show that there must have been an immense difference between the slavery of the Jews and that of the West Indies; the Jewish slaves, when their time of servitude was out, were more willing to have their ears bored to the door-posts than to be set at liberty, and they seem to have been better treated than voluntary labourers. He was decidedly for immediate emancipation. By whom was slavery supported? By those alone who were influenced by filthy lucre. To support slavery on political grounds was despicable, but to support it for the sake of filthy lucre was infinitely more so. He hoped before another year to see slavery swept eternally from the face of the earth.—(Cheers.)—Mr. Campbell again rose, and said that the previous speaker knew nothing about the matter. On making this statement, the speaker was assailed with tremendous hisses; and was told by the Chairman that he must be much more temperate in his language. Mr. Campbell again repeated the remark in somewhat different language, and the clamour was renewed.—Several of the young West Indians, who appeared to have been well-schooled how to act, attempted to speak, but were not allowed to be heard; and a motion was made, and seconded by the Abolitionists, that they should be turned out. Campbell was then laid hold of, but was soon surrounded by his friends, who flourished their sticks, and bore him aloft upon a bench, where he stood guarded by about half a dozen young West Indians, with their sticks shoulder-high; and in this triumphant position he bawled out that he would not be put down. He would not listen to such aspersions as he had heard on the planters. If any man dares to say that we use our slaves ill, I say it is a falsehood. I will prove that slavery is not contrary to the laws of God nor of man. The energy of the speaker at last obtained for him a hearing. He denied that the slaves were miserable. If they were called on to put down British slavery, let them look to the slavery in our own factories—ten times worse than West India slavery. Children were not allowed to work in the West Indies; but here they were compelled to work 17 or 18 hours a day, during every day of the week, and even the Lord's day was not their own.—Mr. Campbell then read from a statement of Colonel Flint, in support of his remarks, and proceeded to read other statements of the friends of West India slavery; when he was again interrupted, and again seized and dragged from the bench, when a scene of uproar and confusion ensued which almost baffles description. The West Indians rushed forwards to the rescue of their champion, and began to belabour their opponents in right earnest. A few abolitionists, who also had sticks joined in the affray, and returned the blows with vigour. For a short time a regular fight was kept up, and the West Indians, who laid about them most manfully, kept their position, and again restored Campbell to his former place. During the encounter, hats, fragments of gowns, and books, were flying in all directions; the hat of the West Indian orator was torn into fifty pieces, and all his documents, official and non-official, with which he meant to enlighten the students of Glasgow on West India slavery, strewed the floor of the class-room; among the most conspicuous lay torn and tattered nearly a whole file of the *Kingston Chronicle*. Club law was now dismissed, and a fiery and noisy altercation followed. Campbell having been collared at the first onset, now called upon the " scoundrel," as he termed him, who had done so, to appear, and, like a gentleman, hand him his card. He at last fixed upon a student as one who had collared him, and demanded his name, handing him at the same time his own card, which the student refused to accept, treating the offer with ridicule, and refusing his name. Campbell, who was now enraged to the highest degree, denounced him as a low scoundrel, and threatened to post him as a " blackguard and no gentleman," through the length and breadth of the world, who refused to give his name or render the satisfaction of a gentleman. These bravadoes were received with laughter, and the student assailed denied all concern in the collaring of Campbell, and seemed to take his epithets with the utmost coolness. Campbell was, however, again dragged towards the door, and a repetition of the fighting scene seemed at hand, when one of the students ran off for the police; but, fortunately before their arrival, peace had been restored, and Campbell consented to leave the meeting under the escort of the chairman, who accordingly accompanied him to the door, whither he was followed by a majority of his friends. After this signal feat of an attempt to turn the whole meeting into confusion, the business was conducted with the greatest order and decorum. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen, who went over the usual topics connected with West India slavery, in eloquent and pathetic speeches—each recording their uncompromising hostility to slavery in every degree, and their opinion that the immediate abolition of it in the West Indies was absolutely necessary. Among the speakers were Messrs. Stewart, Sharpe, Thomson, and Bailie. We understand that Mr. Campbell is not a student, and the gown in which he made his appearance was a borrowed one.—*Glasgow Chronicle, January 28th.*

BULWER *Vs.* Mr. LOCKHART.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF " THE QUARTERLY REVIEW."

SIR,—There is that in your style which usually betrays you! Your writings are impressed with a stamp of smallness peculiarly their own—and I do not flatter you when I assert, that I know no man living who possesses the same power of incorporating the narrowest sentiments in the meanest language. Thus, whether you are attacking a Ministry or eulogizing a job, you are equally yourself! The same men who was indecent in Adam Blair, and illiterate in Valerius—the same men who, in " Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," praised the regularity of his own features, and decorated his pages with the caricatures of his friends. It is impossible for you to veil yourself—your step betrays you—all other intellectual impressions seem gigantic beside the print of your mind: Nor is this your only peculiarity:—You are remarkable for your disdain of grammar; and, being at the head of a Critical Journal, you kindly bestow upon us, by your own example, a knowledge of all the infinite varieties of bad writing. In opening the present Number of the " Quarterly Review," (p. 391,) at the commencement of the Review of Zohrab the Hostage," I fancy, Sir, that I detect you in the following phraseology, equally noble and correct:—" This is the best novel that has appeared for several years past; indeed, *out of sight (!) superior* to the rest of the recent brood." In this sentence, by omitting the words, " it is," before the elegant expression, " out of sight," you have benevolently

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shown us the beauty of good English by no equivocal example of bad. What "*out of sight* superior" may mean, is not easily understood; the grace of the expression, perhaps, atones for its being a little unintelligible.

I shall proced, Sir, to quote a few more of those felicities of language which so aptly illustrate your claims to the dignity of a censor of other men's work.

Correct metaphor:—

"Flimsy tissues *swarming*."

Pure English:—

"Side by side, with a sentimental gypsey, deeply learned in the minor poets of the Elizabethan age, figures the late Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, scene or of the Debtors' Door at Newgate—*and all the rest of him!*

Him! Whom? Mr. Henry Fauntleroy! the rest of Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, or of the debtor's-door at Newgate? Sir, I may compliment you on having imitated the language of the showman; but I cannot congratulate you on the success of the buffoonery. An awkward merry-andrew is the most pitiable of Spectacles.

Again—

"Eternal rhapsodies about the personal feelings, opinions, circumstances, and prospects of such a man as Lord Byron might be borne with even in *such a piece* as Don Juan; but things LIKE THIS make one sorry for authors of less distinguished rank."

"Things like *this?*—things like what?—like Don Juan?—that is the only grammatical construction of your sentence!—but no!—you allude to "eternal rhapsodies;" and you—the editor of the *Quarterly Review*—indentify the plural "rhapsodies" with the singular "this."

Again—

"The neighbourhood of a remote encampment, the description of which is among Mr. Morier's happiest passages *of that class.*"—

What class?—here you leave us without any clue whatsoever; for you have not in the preceding paragraphs been referring to any class of writing, and we can scarcely suppose that you mean to speak of the "*class of a remote encampment,*" the only visible construction to be put upon your words.

Yet again—

"How few are the novels of this class, laying their scene in the writer's native country, that can stand such a test; and yet which of them, that is not prepared to encounter it, asks our *acceptance*—(acceptance of what?)—except on the presumption of our gross ignorance; or can expect if we *are informed*—(informed of what?)—a better verdict than incredulus odi!"

I think you may really defy the ingenuity of the most accomplished penny-a-line man to write a worse piece of composition than that which you here display to our admiration.

Polished phraseology—

"Walking about [redacted]

"For a litt[redacted]

[redacted] *has* [redacted]—to a[redacted] *every knot is cut* at once by the assa[redacted]f Aga Mohamed,"&c.

In this sentence, Sir, your researches into philosophy appear with that "same breathless rapidity of effect" which you have deservedly praised in Mr. Morier; and we learn with a startling celerity, that things which are *stirred* come to a *point*, and that having been thus "stirred," and thus converted to "a point," they are as suddenly conjured into *knots!* So miraculous a power of transformation,—so excellent a trick of verbal necromancy,—is more honourable to your ingenuity than your judgment, and is scarcely perhaps consistent with the grave office which incorporates with the protector of our constitution, the guardian also of our language!

Amidst these more decided evidences of your graceful pen I may readily, Sir, omit the lesser characteristics, which also serve to betray it. It is only you who "take this opportunity of *making* one *remarkable* exception!" who "give *consecutiveness of influence* to an *element of character!*" and conclude an essay which enlarges on the necessity of care and skill in composition with the following smooth, noble, and elaborate peroration:—

"We are persuaded that if its author were to write a novel of English manners of his own day, he could *hardly* miss to produce (miss to produce—what grandeur of phrase!) a decided reaction in the public taste. Even on Eastern ground we think it *hardly* possible that the compactness and life of his fable, and the grace of his language should fail of contributing largely to that desirable *issue.*" Having thus established your right to approve or to condemn the works of you cotemporaries, I have the satisfaction of returning you my sincere thanks for an honour you have afforded to myself. Seeing the praises you have heaped upon the poetry of Miss Collings, and the prose of Mr. Lister—upon the biographical accuracy of the late edition of Boswell, and the dramatic excellence of Francis the First,—I did, Sir, I confess, knowing also my own demerits, from some apprehension that one day or other you might extend the same degrading approbation to myself! I felt my faults, and I trembled at the scourge of your applause. In the vigorous desperation of alarm, I resolved to prevent the possibility of such a misfortune; and for the last twelve months I have sought, by constantly indicating your blunders * and expatiating on your absurdities, to free myself from all chance of the ignominy of your kindness, and entail upon the works, which, not to myself indeed, but through many channels and in no lukewarm words, Goethe and Scott have sanctioned with their esteem, the additional honour of a sarcasm from the author of Reginald Dalton. It is a triumph to think that I have not toiled in vain, and I cannot express to you the exultation that filled my mind, when I found a writer of your pretensions straining his upward features into a sneer, and talking superciliously of the "class I belonged to." You recommend me "Zohrab" as a model; I examine the style of the adviser, and think that a parsing exercise might be the most useful model for himself. You say that in historical composition I have outraged "*the last* barrier of propriety;"—I look at the grammatical composition of my rebuker, and I find, to my consolation, that he has outraged *the first.* In one of the islands in the South Sea, when a chief is to be reproved for any fault, it is said, by some traveller, that they select a fool to admonish him. In that island, Sir, your admonitions might possibly be of greater effect than in this;—yet not so, for here the custom is only reversed, and the degradation is accomplished not by the censure but the eulogium of the fool.

Sir, it gives me pleasure, not to reply to you, but to display you. I am not defending myself. I am about to expose the system on which you attack others, and when I have finished (the task will not be long), I trust that if you have any natural sentiments of compunction, you will lavish your compassion (the only atonement in your power) on your victim, Mr. Morier,—that amiable man and respectable writer, left to shiver under your encouragement, and to writhe beneath your praise. I would fain put myself out of the question in any remarks I may address to you: but it is for the public that I consent to be egotistical. My cause in this instance is their own. If the author be misrepresented, the public are deluded: and the public will therefore forgive me even for replying, Sir, to you—for the public, who care nothing about authors, care a great deal about themselves. Not indeed that I can pretend to be without a natural vanity in my task; for you will observe that the degree of honour you have done me in your criticism is exactly in proportion to your incapacities to criticise.

First, Sir, you advance the following assertion:—

"One of the cleverest writers of the class, for example, the author of 'Pelham,' distinctly avows that in his opinion the canon which had hitherto been held the most imperative of all (namely that which forbids devoting any *considerable* portion of a work of this sort to persons or incidents no-wise bearing on the developement of the fable) is *useless and absurd.*"

Now, Sir, the public does not care, as I have intimated before, a straw whether I said this or not; but it has a right to care whether a writer in a public journal that was once esteemed an authority in literature is careful or careless of the truth. Will it then be believed that the author of "Pelham" never said any such thing at all? He never said that such a canon was useless and absurd; but that in his opinion it was open to controversy, and in referring the reader to "Anastasius," "Amelia," and "Gil Blass" he gave examples that scenes and characters might be introduced in a novel, unnecessary to the development of a catastrophe, and yet agreeable to the resemblance of nature and life. You say, that "[redacted] principles of art," and to suppose that imitati[redacted] simply *quâ* imitation, (in your own classic phraseology) "*will do*!" I leave you in possession of a sentiment which, in condemning my opinion, [redacted]ndemns the examples of Hope, of Fielding, and [redacted]Sage. You proceed as follows:—

[redacted]ese gentlemen, since they permit themselves [redacted]ore than epic use of materials rejected by [redacted]a, might be expected to abstain from those [redacted]f dramatic composition which are pecu[redacted] especially incompatible with the epic [redacted] yet here again they are perpetually delin[redacted]ents. They avail themselves, in diffuse narrative, at every turn, of expedients which are only allowed in the drama, because of its exclusive characteristic—*namely, as the species that brings (?)* personages and events directly before the spectator himself, without the palpable intervention of any third party. But this absurdity reaches its climax in the autobiographical novel—the very essence of which is, to present things as they occur to the writer. With these artists nothing is more common than to have an autobiographical hero describing a scene with his own father or brother,—known from the beginning, as it afterwards appears, by *him* to be such,—and yet leaving us in ignorance that the personage was his father or his brother, until the discovery of that fact *to us* comes to be a matter of convenience *to him* in the unravelling of his third volume. This is blinking all the peculiar difficulties of the form of composition, depriving it of all its counterbalancing peculiar advantages, and introducing into its main structure the very trickeries which it was meant expressly to avoid."

In order that the above passage may not be misinterpreted, you refer expressly to the author to whom you allude in the following note:—"See the 'Disowned,' by the author of 'Pelham.'" Now, mark, and hug yourself in your candour, the 'Disowned,' to which you refer as an autobiographical novel, is not in any way whatsover autobiographical. It is strictly a novel told in the third person; the hero never, except in dialogue, speaks for himself: its principal fault is, that it shuns too much even the semblance of autobiography, and does not possess a single one of the qualities you have erroneously attributed to it. The hero *never* "describes a scene with his own father or brother;', and you, therefore, either ignorantly misrepresent' or wilfully pervert, the work that you analyse*. I leave you, Sir, to make your choice of the alternative—it is one honourable to a critic;—for my own part I would fain be generous, and attribute to you only the lesser fault—that of ignorance. And to read books without knowing the contents must be a trifling error to one who has written books without knowing the language.

You are pleased, Sir, to think it highly absurd to represent "Devereux,'†. (a *petit maitre*, according to your interpretation of his character) as living on an intimate footing with the principal writers and men of genius belonging to his age. I should have thought, Sir, that your own experience, limited as I allow that to be, might have taught you that men, with even inferior pretensions to that imaginary *petit maitre*, might still, by very ordinary circumstances, be thrown into the society of their superiors, partake in their plots, and affect their friendship.

You may know possibly of some man—let us imagine an obscure Adventurer from the wilds of Scotland—in whom the corruption of a bad Lawyer has been the generation of a worse Author,—yet who, nevertheless, through a fortunate connexion, through a servility in politics, through a variety of causes idle to enumerate, may associate occasionally with the leading men of his opinions; may prattle about the Scott, and lecture to the Peel. of his age, and bequeath to a "Quarterly" Reviewer yet unborn, the task of wondering how the fly became embedded in the amber, and the stick swam down the stream with apples.

From the proofs I have now given of your power of doing me honour by your disapproval, you may judge how much gratitude I owe you. I have thought it right to address these lines to you, not because the critic of the "Quarterly" was worthy of an answer, but because the merits of the "Quarterly" are worthy an exposure. The public are rarely interested even in the quarrels of great writers; they are never interested in any retort of censure, or defence that can possibly take place between such as you, Sir, and myself: but the public are always amused at the detection of a pretender, and it cannot but delight my readers to find that he who gravely admonishes others in the highest branches of letters, would scarcely be competent to teach English to a preparatory school: and that it would be difficult to forgive the want of literary honesty with which he distorts the meaning of another's compositions did he not, with a generous impartiality, confound all sense, dislocate all language in his own.

Sir, I have done with you for the present. I leave your reputation as a public Journalist to the chaste and friendly pages of certain of the Sunday newspapers;—those pages may afford yourself a dignified opportunity for an anonimous reply:—or should you entrust to others the charge of retaliation, (more easy than that of defence), I doubt not that the charge will be readily undertaken by those repectable associates of your youthful career, who will complete by their panegyrics on your literary character the very object I have attempted in these remarks.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THE AUTHOR OF "PELHAM."

* See the Article on "The Quarterly Review," in the February Number of the Magazine, "The Wilful Misstatements of the Quarterly Review" in the number for April, &c. I the more particularly allude to former expositions of the errors of "The Quarterly," in order to prove, first, that they are of no uncommon occurrence, and secondly, that it was long before that venerable journal favoured me with its sneer, that I provoked its hostility by revealing its demerits.

* Nay, to so great an extent was the avoidance of the autobiographical novel carried in "The Disowned," that it is expressly stated in the Introduction to the second edition of that work, that its design "*was not to detail a mere series of events in the history of one individual or another*, but to personify certain dispositions influential upon conduct." Can anything be so remote from the plan of an autobiographical novel?

† Here occurs another instance of the want of honesty in the Reviewer:—

The hero, an impudent wonder of nineteen, is gravely represented as living on the footing of *intimate friendship* and *confidential intercourse* with Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, the Regent Orleans, Count Anthony Hamilton, Admiral Apraxin, Czar Peter I., and his consort." Now, Reader, mark—The hero is, at *no* time of his life represented as being on the footing of "*intimate friendship*" with Pope, Swift, Admiral Apraxin, or Count Anthony Hamilton;—they are only introduced as persons whom he meets in the ordinary acquaintanceship and intercourse of society. Swift appears but once,—and the only conversation detailed between Devereux and Pope occurs—*not* when the former is nineteen, but when he is four or five and thirty.' If in so trifling a matter, and so slight a work —the system of *misrepresentation* be thus adopted by the Quarterly Reviewers—how much more would it be adopted in matters less easy of detection, and works that afford a greater temptation for political malignity to pervert!

FRENCH WINES AND POLITICS.

Miss Martineau's Illustrations for this month contains a picture of several of the scenes which preceded the breaking out of the French Revolution. Abstractedly, the subject taught is the nature of Exchangeable Value; but the wisdom is as carefully wrapped up in description and incident, as those mottoes which the confectioners confide to the centre of a certain kind of sweetmeat.

As usual, Miss Martineau's scenes are full of life and spirit and character. For some reason—perhaps the hacknied nature of the groundwork—this Number is not so interesting to us as some others. Neither are we quite sure of the authenticity of her history: we do not consider her authorized to make quite so unceremonious a use of the former Duke of Orleans, and are not without our suspicions that she has read and been taken in by the forged Memoirs of Louis the Eighteenth. This is, however, but a minor matter; the political economy is abundantly and pleasingly illustrated. We exceedingly admire the scenes among the Vineyards; and are glad to be able to make room for a description of a vineyard district on the banks of the Garonne.

It was on a glorious afternoon in July 1788, that an Englishman, named Steele, landed on the banks of the Garonne, a few miles south of Bordeaux, whence he had come up in a boat on an excursion of part business, part pleasure. Steele was settled as a factor at Bordeaux, and his business was to purchase wines from the growers, and ship them to his employers in England. His occupation had brought him acquainted with almost every vine-grower within fifty leagues of Bordeaux; and in the case of one of these, Antoine Luyon, the acquaintance had ripened into a friendship. Antoine was part owner of some vineyards on the western bank of the Garonne, one of which produced claret of a singularly fine quality,—too good to command an advantageous sale at Paris, where second and third-rote wines are in nearly equal esteem with the first. The produce of this small and rich vineyard was therefore, set apart for English sale, and had been bargained for by the house which Steele represented, and the terms agreed upon for the vintage of the five next seasons. Other vineyards belonging to the same parties touched upon this peculiarly favoured one: but not all the care and pains that could be taken availed to make their produce better than second or third-rate. Their aspect was a little more to the east and less to the south; they were not so perfectly sheltered behind; and no art could temper their soil to the exact point of perfection enjoyed by La Haute Favorite, as this distinguished vineyard was called. Their produce was, however, as valuable as that of most of the estates around, and was in good esteem at Paris, where Antoine's partner, his brother Charles, was settled as a wine-merchant; and where he bestowed as much pains on the maturing of the stock in his cellars as Antoine did on its first ripening in the form of grapes, or their friend Steele on the processess of fining, racking, and mixing, which were carried on at his employer's depôt at Bordeaux. Much care and skill were required in all these departments of business, and the young men were exemplary in both pursuing their occupation as a matter of taste as well as of necessity. Steele watched the thermometer in his cellars as carefully as Antoine observed winds and clouds; and their common interest in the welfare of Favorite quickened their friendship, in one way among many, by occasioning more frequent meetings than they would otherwise have thought practicable. Many a trip to Bordeaux did Antoine contrive, to ascertain the effects of heat or cold on the wines in their third or fourth season; or to give the alarm if he heard rumours of buildings being pulled down or erected so near the premises as to have any influence over the temperature within: and during the summer, Steele was wont to go up the river on Saturdays, and spend the Sunday with his friend Antoine for the avowed purpose of paying his devoirs to La Favorite. There was much to tempt him to these excursions, if wine had made no part of his interest, for a fairer territory than that through which the Garonne held its course was seldom seen. There were harvests of a more picturesque growth than even those which embellished the vineyards. Interpersed with the meadows which sloped down to the river, were groves of olives and forests of chesnuts; and in due season, the almond trees put forth their pink blossoms amidst the dark shadows of the evergreen woods. Boats heavily laden with the merchandise of the Levant, brought either by means of the grand Languedoc canal, passed down the blue and brimming river, or returned, borne rapidly on the tide, and empty of all but the boatmen in their red jackets, whose snatches of songs reached the shore on the fragrant breeze. The cottages of the peasantry were indeed few, and comfortless in appearance; but the chateaux of the gentry arose here and there, not half buried in woods, like English mansions, but conspicuous on terraces, and rendered in some degree imposing by the appliances of art, which did not, however, in the eye of the Englishman, compensate for the natural attractions which a fine taste would have gathered round them. Even stone balustrades and fountains, and artificial terraces, however, as long as they were intermixed with corn-fields and olive groves, had charms for one whose residence was commonly in the city; and in process of time, he began to contemplate the château of the Marquis de Thou, which commanded the vicinity of Antoine's residence, with something of the admiration, though with nothing of the awe, with which it was regarded by the peasantry around.

Whether this admiration was increased or lessened by the glimpses he occasionally obtained of its inhabitants, he could himself have hardly determined. The first time he saw the Marquis he was moved to laughter; but then the Marquis was alone (except the laquais in rear) sitting bolt upright on his horse, with his enormous queue reaching down to the little skirts of his coat, and his large light blue eyes and pursed-up mouth giving a ludicrous mixture of vacancy and solemnity to his countenance. But when the Marquis de Thou was seen parading the terrace with his beautiful daughter, the Lady Alice, by his side, or following the sports of the field with a train of the noblesse, assembled in all the grandeur of feudal array, he who looked insignificant in his individuality gathered some advantage from the grace or splendour around him. He was regarded as the father and protector of the fair creature who seemed to tread on air within the vast circumference of her hoop, and whose eyes shone forth from beneath her enormous headdress like glow-worms in a thicket; and again, the Marquis was the host of the wealthy gay, who held sway in the land which was for ever boasting its own likeness to Paradise: so that, in time, the Marquis became mixed up with his connexions even in the mind of the Englishman; and instead of laughing, Steele learned to uncover and bow low at the approach of the great man, in the same manner as Antoine. If he had known as much as the natives of the territory of certain deeds which were done, and certain customs which were prevalent there, his English heart might have forbidden his raising his hand to his head in token of respect; but though he disliked the French peasantry, he was not fully aware how many of their bad qualities were directly attributable to the influence of the order of which the Marquis de Thou was one of the representatives.

On the present occasion, Antoine awaited on the bank the landing of his friend.

"Ah, ha!" cried the Frenchman, as soon as he could make himself heard; "you look up into our blue sky with the same admiration as when you first saw it, four seasons ago. Well; even Bordeaux has its smoke, and now and then a haze."

"So thick an one this morning," replied Steele, "that I could have fancied myself in an English port."

"Do the captains foretel a change of wind?" inquired Antoine. "I rather apprehend one; and it is a pity that Favorite should risk losing a particle of her beauty. Come and see her,—as bright as a May morning; as rich and mellow as an autumn noon. It would grieve my soul if an unkind wind should hurt her; but there are signs of a change."

ON THE APPLICATION OF STEAM TO BALLISTICS AND MILITARY PYROTECHNY.

It has frequently occurred to us, that if some competent commentators could be found to explain and illustrate two well-known, curious, and abstruse works, very different in kind as well as importance, the world would receive an accession of much interesting; and probably some valuable information. The works we allude to are, Pliny's Natural History, and the Marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions.

We are living in a singular age, one in which the power of man is daily and hourly extended over physical nature. There is a general stir through all the elements of society—the whole appearance of things affords room for much reflection; but no reflection can, we think, enable any man to foresee the end o[redacted] principle—a *novum organum*—has [redacted] duced, the most powerful yet eva[redacted] man. We allude to the steam-engi[redacted]

has been predicted by a profound writer, will henceforth govern the world.

Every one is aware of the immense advantages it has already rendered to this country; while others, dazzled by the magnificent results already obtained, imagnine that, applied to implements of war, it will at length realize the political dream of the Abbe St. Pierre, *La paix perpetuelle*.

For some time past, therefore *steam arms* have occupied the attention of the public, who erroneously look upon them not only as a most extraordinary, but as quite a recent invention. Their origin, however, is of very ancient date, and their construction similar in principle to our guns, consisting of a vase that contains an elastic fluid, a tube for receiving the ball, and of a turn-cock, which, by allowing a certain portion of the fluid to escape, projects the ball with velocity from the tube.

Philon of Byzantium, who flourished in the first century of the Christian era* has left us a long description of a machine called an *air gun* by the moderns, and aerotana by the ancients. This invention, according to the same writer, was new in his day, and was attributed to the celebrated Ctesibius.

Heron of Alexandria, the disciple of the last-mentioned mechanician, has described a small machine that may have suggested the idea of employing steam for throwing projectiles. It is a boiler surmounted by a tube, in which a ball is placed; the steam carries away the ball, and sustains it in the air, as in similar experiments made with water-spouts or fountains. By adding a cock to the tube, and by allowing this steam to condense, the ball might have been projected to a great distance, instead of being simply raised in the air.

Several other steam machines, with which the ancients were acquainted, were totally forgotten, as well as the aerotana, or air guns, during the centuries of darkness and ignorance which succeeded to the fall of the Roman empire. But after the revival of arts and sciences, air guns were anew constructed, while steam-engines did not appear until the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century. At a later period these two inventions were attributed to different individuals, who pretended to be the authors of them. We ought not, therefore, to be surprised at the conduct of these *soi-disant* inventors, nor of their advocates, since the same acts of charlatanism, even now, are of almost daily occurrence, notwithstanding the activity that prevails in the correspondence of men of science.

From this resemblance between steam-engines and "air arms," let us now pass to the more direct one that exists between eqneous vapour and gunpowder, between steam arms and cannon.

These last were at first named fire machines, and many persons still apply to steam-engines the same denomination. Hautefeuille, Papin, Huygens, and several others, have constructed engines in which, as the moving principle, for gunpowder was substituted the aqueous vapour. Vauban, so far back as 1707, made several experiments to determine the force of water evaporated, comparatively to the explosive effects of gunpowder. Rumford boldly advanced, that a piece of artillery is nothing more than a steam-engine of a peculiar construction. In fact, our daily experience proves that steam produces effects similar to those of gunpowder. In the United States of America, boys often amuse themselves by making what is called Christmas crackers:† they stop up the touch-hole of a gun-barrel, and introduce into it a small quantity of water, upon which they ram down a quantity of wadding. Afterwards, on placing the breech into a hot fire, it goes off shortly after, with a report as if the barrel had been charged with gunpowder. No one, besides, is ignorant of the fact, that any body containing air or water which cannot escape, on being thrown into the fire, will explode with a loud report; the bursting of the boilers of steam-engines proceed from the same cause, and volcanic eruptions have also been attributed, by philosophers both of ancient and modern times, to volumes of water suddenly evaporated.

However, the French general, Chasseloup, appears to be the first who established the possibillity of constructing steam arms; he proposed, in 1805, to employ them on fortified places. The general was loudly ridiculed by his contemporaries, particularly by a captain of engineers who has, however, since changed his opinion so far as to write a work on the advantages of this arm.

In the year 1814, M. Gerard, another French engineer officer, constructed some steam guns. The boiler, fixed upon a kind of gun carriage, supplied six gun barrels with steam which opened at the breech; a kind of bowl filled with balls was placed on the top, and by turning a handle each of the six barrels received at the same time a ball, and the steam necessary to project it. A greater range for the balls and initial velocity was obtained by turning the handle slowly, for then, as the vapour was longer heated, it possessed a greater elasticity. On the other hand by quickly turning the handle, a contrary result was obtained—they threw about 180 projectiles in the minute. There was on the fore part of the carriage two caissons, one for coal, and the other bullets. A certain number of these arms were destined for the defence of Paris; but singular enough, they were all destroyed by order of the government, on the very day that the Allies attacked and carried the works thrown up for the defence of that capital. Ample details on this subject will be found in the "Journal des Annales des Sciences Millitaires" for that year; since that period Paxhans and Perkins have anew rivetted the attention of the navl and military world, by their writings and their labours to bring these arms to greater perfection.

Among the arms of this description, with which we are already acquainted, we ought not exclude an invention mentioned in almost all the journals of the day, in deseribing the American steam frigate, the Fulton, viz. a machine for throwing torrents of boiling water; but the fact is, that it was only a pump for throwing *cold* water; for although for the purpose of throwing boiling water, it would only be necessary to fix a pipe with a turn-cock at the bottom of the boiler of a steam-engine, the aqueous gas, by its pressure on the water, would force it upwards as soon as the cock was turned; but for this purpose it would require boilers of an enormous size to obtain continually a fresh supply of boiling water, which is the reason that it has never yet been attempted.

Let us now examine if, in a number of cases steam may not be substituted for gunpowder.

Up to the present moment the pressure in steam-engines has been carried so high as from thirty-five to forty atmospheres. The elastic force of ignited gunpowder is much greater; but as the violence of its effects renders it extremely difficult to reduce it to accurate measurement, there exists an extreme divergency between the experiments and the calculation made on this subject.

John Bernoulli has advanced, that the elasticity of vapours produced by ignited gunpowder, equals at least 100 times the pressure of the atmosphere; Daniel Bernoulli 10,000 times this pressure; Brachus 450; Robins 1,000; Amontons 5,000; Dulacq 4,000; Antoni 1,400, to 1,900; Jugen Houss 2,279; Duhamel 24,400; Lombard 9,215; Hutton 2,000; Gay de Vernon 30 to 80,000; Lamartelliere 43,600; in short, Boyle, Hauksbec, De la Here, Halles, Papin, Belidor, Euler, Sthaal, Rumford, Colman, Cruikshanks, and others, have spent much time in investigating the properties of gunpowder, and have expressed different opinions upon the nature and the quantity of fluid engendered by its deflagration. It may be asked, how it arises, that men so distinguished for their scientific acquirements, should have arrived at such very different results. The reason is this: they pretended to indicate the absolute force of gunpowder instead of seeking to determine more or less the elasticity of the gas it produces, according to its quantity and quality, according to the nature of the arm, or of the spaces that contain it according to the state of the atmosphere, and an infinity of other circumstances, to which too much attention cannot be paid. For example, we may with the same trial-mortar, with the same quantity of powder, the same projectile, the same elevation, double, triple, nay, quadruple the range; or again diminish it, in an extraordinary manner, by only leaving more or less space between the powder and the projectile. In spite of the uncertainty that exists in the explosive force of gunpowder, we most plainly perceive that upon a given surface or body it must exercise a much more considerable effect than the pressure obtained from any steam engine. It is true, (admitting that the boiler was sufficiently large,) that aqueous gas would not materially lose any thing of its elasticity, by filling several tubes containing a musket ball. The gas would at first slowly displace the ball, but it would preserve almost the same impulsive force unto the extremity of the tube. Now, a charge of gunpowder acts in quite a different way; it first propels the projectile with extreme violence; but its action diminishes in ratio as the fluid extends itself in the chamber of the gun. From this it results, from the particular nature of these two principles, that the barrels or bores of steam arms should be much longer than these of fire arms in order to throw the same balls an equal distance, with a similar force.

This circumstance, added to the difficulty of constructing large boilers capable of supporting a high pressure, has retarded the fabrication, or at least, the improvement of steam arms of a large calibre. Perkins, whose experiments have excited such a lively interest in the scientific world, has not yet been able to throw any thing heavier than *musket balls*, nor did Gerard before him. It is not, however, impossible to throw larger projectiles by means of steam; there have been air guns of the calibre of 4lbs., but the effect of this arm was equal to that of a common cannon of the same calibre.

Cugusto, a French engineer, known by several works on the military arts, conceived the idea of employing steam carriages in war, for the transport of baggage; and he further maintained, that these carriages might be converted into field artillery; the attempt, however, was never made.*

In 1804 Oliver Evans put in motion in the the strets of Philadelphia, a steam-carriage, which weighed about 40,000lbs. The diameter of the piston was only five inches, its course nineteen, and the pressure of the aqueous gas 150lbs to the square inch.

A French officer, Motegeny, constructed a kind of moveable casemate, impenetrable to shot, which would equally serve for the attack as the defence of fortified places, and might even be used in the field, provided the roads were good.

Employed for the defence of strong places, it would possess the property of ventilating the casemated batteries, instead of filling them with smoke, as it is the case with cannons, mortars, &c. From these casemates they would project, vertically on the glacies, showers of musket balls; but stones, bombs, grenades, &c., which they cannot project, do much more execution than musket balls, which are, besides, a much more expensive missile. Steam-guns should, therefore, according to Montegeny, only be employed in casemated batteries to defend the fosse and the breach, by a horizontal fire. These casemates might be used with success on board steam-ships, especially in boarding or repelling a similar attack of the enemy, for by alimenting the fire and the boiler, and by turning the handle, a shower of balls might be poured on to the enemy's deck with murderous execution.

Paixhans proposed to apply the machinery of steam ships to the working of their guns, and to the moving of certain instruments for repelling boarders, and throwing columns of hot water on the enemy's decks; but he took the idea from the false description of the Fulton steam frigate, before alluded to.

Perkins, again, proposes to throw rockets of the weight even of several hundred weight by means of steam. These rockets would be tubes of strong cloth, filled with water, and stopped up with a metal fusible at 200 degrees, (Fahrenheit,) placed afterwards in a forge, in a way that they may be thrown out head foremost: they would rush into the air so soon as the metal should commence to fuse. Perkins calculates that the force of the steam would then be 50,000lbs. to the square inch, and he appears to think that the greatest effect of powder is only 600lbs per square inch, which calculation gives an amazing superiority to the expansive power of the former.

Now, in taking the mean term of all the different dynamical powers attributed to gunpowder, which we quoted above, we have 14,356 atmospheres But the pressure of an atmosphere being equal to 15lbs. for every square inch, powder would exercise upon a surface of this extent the power of 215,234. The calculation made by Perkins on the explosive power of gunpowder is much too low. It is true, that in a rocket the power of the powder is considerably diminished, and that it does not detonate; and if its action is less prompt than any other fire arms, it lasts as long as the case is not consumed.

The water contained in these rockets, and intensely heated, would escape into the air, especially should they succeed in impar[illegible] aqueous gas the same elasticity as to [illegible] gunpowder. It is not possible to assimila[illegible] the re-action of aqueous gas to the re-action o[illegible] fluids, formed by the deflagration of gunp[illegible] der. The first is condensed as soon as it [illegible] the atmophere; but the latter are pe[illegible] gases, which have still a considerable [illegible] even after they are entirely refrige[illegible] they consequently cannot escape i[illegible] without producing a vacuum, and a co[illegible] able re-action. The effect of these projecti[illegible] would in no way resemble those of common rockets; there would be an explosion the instant the metal was melted, and these rockets would fly off like a cannon ball, but with less initial velocity; their shock would have less momentum from this very circumstance, and from their peculiar fabrication. For a hollow cloth projectile would specifically weigh much less than a cast-iron shot. Besides, cloth tubes capable of supporting a high pressure, would cost much more than any projectile that is now used; and it would require much more time to place them in a kind of oven, or forge, to heat them intensely, than to discharge cannons, mortars, or even Congreve rockets. Nevertheless, Mr. Perkins's works contain some perfectly new and original conceptions, that may, perhaps, one day produce considerable changes in the art of war,

The valuable discoveries of modern chemistry owe their origin to the much despised labours of the alchymist; every invention, we allow, should have fair play, and should not be disparaged on account of its supposed absurdity, or apparent inutility. Still, we much doubt, if steam will ever play but a secondary part in war.

Of the explosive force of gunpowder, we know little more than on the day it [illegible] discovered by the monk, Roger Bacon. Neither, considering the time that has since elapsed, has any material improvement been effected in artillery, or the pyrotechnic art much advanced. When Madame Montgolfier first discovered the balloon, it was immediately imagined that aerostation would play a distinguished part in war; and in the exultation of the moment, it may be recollected, that the French Corps de Génie conceived the idea of obtaining through its instrumentality, some more formidable means of attacking Gibralter, than the celebrated floating batteries of Count d'Arcon afforded. With, however, one single exception, when, by means of a balloon, Dumourier reconnoitred the enemy's position at Fleures, aerostation has made no figure in war.

In the application of steam to navigation, there appears to be a limit, unless some power hitherto unknown for condensing the fluid, should be discovered. The possibility of its application also to artillery and pyrotechny is likewise contingent on the same result. Besides, steam guns are too complicated in their details—too cumbersome in their ensemble, to be ever brought into the field: their use must be confined to casemated batteries.

Upon the whole, the grossly exaggeratedt conceptions of the power and importance o steam in war, may dazzle for a time the imagination, but they will, we predict, in the end, terminate in the mortification of the projectors. —*Metropolitan Mag. for Jan.* 1833.

* Veterus Mathematici.—Lambecius.

† Oliver Evans the American engineer acknowledges that his first idea of the high pressure engine was suggested by these crackers. The most important discoveries have proceeded rather from chance than previous investigation. To the children of a spectacle-maker at Middleburg, we owe the telescope; and the falling of an apple, it is said, suggested to Newton the sublime theory of gravitation. From the "Ars Artillrea" of [illegible]eonwitz, a Polish colonel of engineers, we [illegible]at Congreve received some valuable hints [illegible]on of his rockets.

* This machine may be seen in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers at Paris.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

BIGAMY.—On Monday, *Mary Ann Ellis*, a good-looking woman, was charged with bigamy, and a great deal of laughter was excited by the anxiety of both husbands to get rid of the lady. A serjeant of Marines, named Catterall, stated that he married the prisoner in 1825. Being of a roving disposition, the lady took it into her head to go off to China, where the witness understood she got another husband.—The Lord Mayor: Then you come here to claim her, I suppose?—Serjeant Catterall: Oh, Lord! no my Lord, I won't have any thing to do with her.—Richard Ellis stated that he had been Captain of a yacht in China, where, in the year 1831, he met the prisoner, who made an impression upon him, and consented to become his sole property. Soon after their marriage he ascertained that she had left England for Macao as a sailor's wife. The Rev. G. Harsey, who had performed the matrimonial service at Macao seemed to have a suspicion about the lady, and therefore put her to her oath as to whether she had another husband, and she declared that she was unmarried, and a maid. Before they had been long married the bride gave some instances of an extraordinary attachment to strong waters, and committed great excesses of another description. In fact, she completely ruined him. He had been obliged to give up his vessel, and was not long in London when the parish officers began to persecute him for having deserted his wife. By the pleasure of Providence, however, he found out that Serjeant Catterall had a prior claim, and he now resigned her to the care of that gentleman, who had a greater right to her than any body else (a laugh).—The Lord Mayor asked whether the woman was also married to the sailor? Mr. Ellis said that, by certain regulations, women were prevented from going out to China except they were declared to be wives accompanying their husbands. The prisoner went out as the wife of one of the sailors, and performed the part in every particular.—The Lord Mayor said the evidence of the bigamy was very meagre, and that it was too far to send to China to complete it.—Mr. Ellis again urged the ungovernable temper of the woman, and the impossibility of living with her. The prisoner said that Mr Ellis had married her in the name of Jones at Macao, so that that marriage was not worth a straw; when she complained of the deception he [illegible]tored the certificates.—Mr. Ellis said that Jones [illegible]erally went by, and he [illegible]inst the laws [illegible]Mayor: [illegible] a drop, [illegible]as, the [illegible]got murder" was [illegible]sounding in the ears of the neighbours. Ellis said the prisoner, who had accused him of altering a certificate, had herself counterfeited a marriage certificate altogether, between her and the sailor with whom she went out.—The Lord Mayor said there was a difficulty in the way of the proof of bigamy, but he ordered the prisoner to find bail for an assault which she had committed; in default of which she was imprisoned.—Serjeant Catterall was very disconsolate on finding that his claim to the lady was undisputed.

AMERICAN MILITIA MUSTER.—(From the United States *Norfolk Herald.*)—"'Tention the hull! As you were!"—"I say, Capting, Mike's priming his firelock with brandy"—"Why, deacon Michael Bigelow, aint you ashamed to do sitch a thing arter the temperance paper? I'll report you to the court-martial. You, without bagnets on your corn-stalks, stand back in the rear rank—trail arms,"—trail arms,"—"Capting, why the dickens don't you put ranks farther apart? That ére chap's bagnet has stuck into Jem's trousers, and I rather guess he won't sit down as slick as he used to do."—"I say, Mister, don't blow your backer smoke in my face."—"Why, darn it, how could I help it? This here fellor, shoulderin' his firelock, struck his bagnet strate thro' the rim of my beaver, and I rather guess any on ye would jerk your head a little on one side, smoke or no smoke. Mister, hand me down my hat."—"Can't do it—wait till the Capting tells us to order arms; won't bring down my firelock without orders if your head was on the top of it."—"That's right, Joe, rale soger, I tell ye—only arter this shoulder your fireloek perpendicular."—"John, you've got a firelock—what made you bring your numbrel?"—"Why, Capting, the wind was due East, and I heard the turkeys screeching, so I knew we'd have a shower."—"Tom, what are you bawling about?"—"Why, Capting, Jim Lummis smashed my toe with the butt of his gun, and I rather guess it's a 36 pounder, for its tarnashun heavy."—"Jim Lummis, just have the purliteness to take your gun off Tom's toe; and look out how you smash arter this."—"Capting, I say, hear's an engagement on the right flank."—"You don't say so, Leftenint—what is it?"—"Why Park Lummis and George King fighting like blazes."—"We'll make a ring after parade, and see fair play, only tell them to wait till we're done sogerin."—"Capting, I say, its arter sun-down, and I rather guess I need'nt stay any longer according to law."—"Well I'm agreed. Now get into a strate line as quick as greased lightning. Right face, dismiss."

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THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY, 23 MAY, 1833.

The H. C. Ship *Thames*, from Portsmouth Feb. 22d., arrived this morning bringing London papers up to the 20th of that month. We did not, unfortunately, receive our files until 2 o'clock, and have only time therefore, to make the following extracts.

It will be observed that the King's speech and the ministerial measure for the settlement of Ireland form the principal items of Political news from home. The news from the continent is of very little importance. The state of things in Belgium was much the same as by the lastaccounts. In Portugal the interests of Don Pedro appear to be rather on the wane; while, in Turkey, the assurance of the great Powers of Europe, and especially of England, that the Sultan should meet with support against the further encroachments of Mahomed Ali, has served to restore confidence. A suspension of hostilities had been agreed to between the contending parties, and it was thought that the dispute would be terminated by negotiation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, February 5.

His Majesty arrived at the House shortly after two o'clock; and, the Commons having been summoned, he read the following speech in a firm and emphatic manner:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The period having now arrived at which the business of the Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you are entrusted.

Never, at any time, did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention.

I have still to lament the continuence of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Princes of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal, but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me, to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected.

I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831.

The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the rest of the territories assigned to Belgium by that treaty, the embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued. Negociations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted, on my part, as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of national security and independence. The good faith and honour with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the chief Powers of Europe of their friendly dispositions, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the foreign papers, which are necessary for your information, on the affairs of Holland and Belgium, should be laid before you.

The approaching termination of the Charter of the Bank of England, and of the East India Company, will require a revision of these establishments; and I rely on your wisdom for making such provision for the important interests connected with them as may appear, from experience and full consideration, to be best calculated to ensure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and powers of the British empire.

Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities, and the maintenance of the clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of tithes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the established clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent disagreements and dissatisfaction which have too frequently prevailed between the ministers of the Church and their parishioners.

It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses; and whether the revenues of the Church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distributions.

In your deliberations on these important subjects it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church established by law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate consequences, an Act was passed during the last session of Parliamont for carrying into effect general composition for tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjection with such other amendments of the law as may befound applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measnreby which, upon theprinciple of a just commutation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burthen of an annual payment.

In the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find that although the Established Church of Ireland is, by law, permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of the respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland as affecting the administration of justice, and the local taxation of that country, to which your attention will be also required.

Gentlemen of the House of Cemmons

I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required have been amply provided for.

The state of the Revenue, as compared with the police expenditure, has hitherto fully realised the expectations that were formed at the close of the last session.

My Lords and Gentlemon,

In even part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved: and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote by all practicable means habits of industry and good order amongst the labouring classes of the community.

On my part I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe that the disturbances in Ireland to which I adverted at the close of the last session have greatly increased.

A spirit of insubordinate and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law and threatening the most fatal consequences if not promptly and effectually repressed.

I feel confident that to your loyalty and patriotism I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these afflicting circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary precaution, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary for controuling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and for preserving and strengthening the legislative union between the two countries, which, with your support and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain, by all the measures in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and well being of my people.

His Majesty and the Members of the House of Commons then retired, and the Lords adjourned till five o'clock.

UNITED STATES.

It is needless so repeat to those who have been accustomed to look at the remarks which we have made on the successive arrivals of intelligence from America, that we never apprehended an immediate civil war, or a speedy dissolution of the union, from the present unhappy difference existing between the northern and [illegible] states on the [illegible]. Happily the benefit of [illegible] been managed with less [illegible] of the General Government, or had individual ambitio been allowed to mingle with the opposition of the Carolinians, we cannot deny that the United States had as good and legitimate a cause of civil quarrel as any republic ancient and modern. But to reduce the pretensions of the one side, and to moderate the pride of the other, nothing else was required but that public, deliberate, and reasonable discussiou which generally ends in showing extreme parties that they are both wrong, and that the point of wisdom lies in the line of mutual concession.—*Tuesday, February 5.*

A communication was to-day made by Government to the standing committee of the West India planters and merchants with reference to their memorial dated the 31st ult., and Ministers are said to have stated that they considered the re-appointment of the committee of the House of Lords on the question of slavery waould not not prove to the advantage of the planters and merchants, and that, if it was granted, one would be appointed also for the House of Commons; adding, that no evidence that might be brought forward, or the report of those committees, would influence Ministers in the measures they contemplated, the value of which should, however, in the first instance, be communicated to the West India body, who, in the memorial abovementioned, had urged the reappointment of the Parliamentary committees, and have today come to an unanimous resolution of a similar nature.—*Times Feb. 8.*

The meeting of Parliament has always been a period of some anxiety in the money-market, but on this occasion has proved peculiarly so, on account of the intimations expected to be given of new and important measures, characteristic of the reform which has been effected in the constitution of the House of Commons. All the inquires of the day were eagerly directed to this point, and as it was later than usual before any copy of the Royal speech had reached the city, the excitement on the subject became, near to the close of public business, very considerable. The speech, as a whole, has not had a favourable effect on public credit, and the clauses in it which seem, in that respect, to have conveyed most disappointment, are those referring to the still unsettled state of the Dutch question, and to the probable adoption of strong measures with regard to Ireland. The funds have rather drooped since the morning, when the versions which were abroad of the purports of the speech, and which were relied on as tolerably correct, had prepared us for what was to come, and a further decline took place as soon as those anticipations were confirmed. At the shutting of the Stock-Exchange Consols had declined to 87¾, about ½ per cent., lower than the first price of the day, but bargains, which continued for some further time in the court adjoining, were afterwards done ⅛ per cent. lower. Business was not however, on an extensive scale, and as the market had been previously pressed on by the recent sales of money stock, the effect of which some of the speculators were well disposed to increase as much as possible, by gloomy anticipations of the difficulties of the country in this new crisis, it would be unfair to attribute what has hitherto occurred to the feeling of the public on the subject. Our capitalists have not shown any disposition to enter on large operations, either connected with the rise or the fall of the funds; but they will watch with most eager attention the progress of all the proceedings in Parliament, and as the markets are extremely sensitive, a good deal of fluctuation in the funds appears to be very generally anticipated.—*Times, Feb. 6.*

The Consol-market continues flat, and the closing price is ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. The weight of stock, caused by the late sales for money, is said to be considerable, and some doubt is felt whether the capitalists, in whose hands it has been placed by the jobbers, may not throw some large portion of it in the market previously to the settling-day. The last price of Consols for the account was 87¼ to ⅜, and of Exchequer-bills 48*s.* to 49*s.* premium. The quotation of Bank stock remains 200 to 201.—*Times, Feb. 20.*

The divisions in the new House of Commons on Friday night have gone far towards relieving the minds of some worthy, if not very sagacious persons, from the fears entertained by them respecting the composition of that assembly.

They dreaded the ascendancy of the *mouvement* faction,—that noise and swagger would bear down the good sense and stanch principle of the national representatives,—and that the most violent or head ong proposal was that which would be surest of commanding a majority against Ministers. Not having been ourselves amongst the alarmists, but having invariably, from the first, maintained, that when the will of the community—the moral and independent community,—should be freed from the vile shackles of the borough monopoly, the effect would be a fair representation of the property, intelligence, and independent spirit, or, in other words, the national mind of England; we are far more gratified than surprised at the reception which has been [illegible] to the King's speech, [illegible] have been in some [illegible] ted upon the [illegible] rs. O'[illegible] Connell and [illegible] ates of the four days, barren and utterly unprofitable as were nine-tenths of the speeches which composed them, three points of great importance may, we believe, be reckoned on.

1. That the course of outrage, pillage, murder, and incipient anarchy, which threatens to overpower all law and government in Ireland, and to lay every innocent man's house and person at the mercy of whatsoever ruffian may think fit to assail them, will not be suffered by the reformed Parliament to continue.

2. That the union between Great Britain and Ireland will not be dissolved if the great majority of the united Parliament can frustrate the conspiracy for that disastrous object.

3. That an ample measure of remedy will be insisted on by the same Parliament for all the public abuses and grievances of which it can be established that the people of Ireland have reasonable cause to complain, and this last anticipation, from the occurrences of the week just ended, is one which we would anxiously impress upon the lords and gentlemen who are His Majesty's confidential advisers.—*Times, Feb. 11.*

ATLAS,—FEB. 10.

Our letters from Paris are of a cheering description to all the friends of the general peace. France is about to give Europe a convincing proof of her pacific disposition, by reducing her military establishment one hundred and fifty thousand men. Secure in the friendship and alliance of England, France feels she can set an example to Europe that will no doubt be followed by all the great powers: their subjects will be relieved, and the world will be convinced that peace is the ruling policy of the chief cabinets of Europe. The French say, that if any exigency should arise, England will find in France an ally without the need of subsidies, which will be rather a novelty in our alliance system. The exertions of the French ministry are now directed to the reduction of the Five per Cents., in which they are effectively ass[illegible] by the bank of France, which has a surpl[illegible] 350 milions in silver after discharging all [illegible] notes. A further rise in the French Fu[illegible] anticipated.

The King of Holland still procrastinates [illegible] settlement of the Belgian question. He offer[illegible] to open the Scheldt to England and France, but not to Belgium, leaving the right of the latter power for an after arrangement. He requires the fortresses held by the Belgians, to be given up forthwith, and the embargo to be taken off his shipping immediately. The governments of England and France are fully aware of the policy of the King of Holland and his cabinet, and will not suffer themselves to be entrapped into a partial settlement. Despatches were sent to the Hague last night, which were under[illegible] stood to be of great importance. His D[illegible] Majesty will be instructed in his true p[illegible] by the overwhelming majority of our[illegible] in Parliament. He expected a [illegible] position on the score of our for[illegible] pecially in the House of Lo[illegible]

The venerable Earl [illegible] told, died yesterday [illegible] near Peterborough[illegible] the peerage, and[illegible] ton.

EXAMINER.—FEBRUARY. 10.

A sortie from Oporto was made by Marshal Solignac on the 24th ult., with the design of carrying the hill of *Castro* and the *Castel do Quejo* to the right of the light-house, and so securing a position for the landing of supplies. The French drove in the pickets, and carried the enemy's positions, and the English battalion charged up the hill of *Castro*, and took it at the point of the bayonet. So far the attemp was successful, but the Admiral, Sartorius, failed to co-operate on the seaboard owing, as some say, to light and contrary winds; as others, to a mutiny on board; and General Brito also failed to co-operate as had been arranged, Don Pedro having interposed to prevent him from moving. Thus the plan was marred, and the skill of the General and the bravery of the troops fruitless. This it is to have to do with a Prince! A King's name may be a tower of strength, but his head is generally a sad weakness. The *Times* correspondent adds, that the Emperor has promised better behaviour for the future.

SPECTATOR.—FEBRUARY 16.

The Parliamentary business of this week has been various, and highly interesting and important.

The Report on the Address of the Commons, which was brought up on Monday, instead of passing as a matter of ordinary routine, led to a long debate, chiefly on the Repeal of the Union; when Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Spring Rice made conflicting statements in regard to the benefit or injury which the Union had occasioned to the trade and finances of Ireland. Mr. Rice's calculations, made from official returns, seem clearly to establish the fact of a very great increase having taken place in the home consumption, and in the exportation of the produce and manufactures of Ireland, since the Union.

The anxiously-expected measure of the Reform of the Irish Church Establishment was brought forward on Tuesday in the House of Commons, by Lord Althorp. The prominent features of this plan may be briefley stated. A Board of Commissioners, consisting exclusively of members of the Church of England is to be appointed to carry the preposed alterations into execution; and to have the management and application of certain funds, which are to be raised in the following manner:—A tax upon the income of the Bishops, varying from 5 to 15 per cent. according to the value of their sees, is to be immediately imposed. The whole of the revenues of these Bishoprics is estimated at at 130,000l. per annum. A tax is likewise to be levied upon the income of all benefices over 200*l.* per annum, rising gradually from 5 to 15 per cent. The total value of all the Irish benefices is estimated at 600,000*l* per annum. All sinecure Deaneries and Chapters are to be abolished; and their net incomes (which, however, only amount to 2,200*l.*) are to be transferred to the Commissioners. It is calculated that the several items will produce about 60,000*l.* [illegible] annum. This sum is to applied to the rep[illegible] and rebuilding of churches, in the place o[illegible] hated *Church Cess, which is to be entirely abolished.* The Commissioners are to have the power of suspending the reappointment of ministers to all parishes where no regular duty has been performed for the space of three years. The number of Bishopries as the present possessors die off, is to be reducee from twenty-two to twelve. The present anual income of the Episcopal Bench, stated at 130,000*l.*, by the proposed arrangement will be reduced to 70,000*l.* per annum. The revenues of the Bishopric of Derry, at present upwards of 12,000*l.* per annum, are to be immediately reduced to 8,000*l.*: the tax on Bishops incomes above mentioned will reduce it still further to 7,200*l.* The income of the Primate will also be cut down from 14,500*l.* to 9,000*l.* The most striking part of the plan remains to be mentioned. The lessees of Bishops' lands, which are said to be worth 600,000*l.* per annum, but which only yield 100,000*l.*, are to have the privilege of converting their leases for twenty-one years into perpetuities, upon the payment of six years' purchase and an annual rent, calculated upon the corn averages, to the Bishops. It is supposed that [illegible] three millions will be raised in this way; [illegible] is to be applied to *secular purposes*, [illegible] relief of the poor and the support [illegible] [illegible] tions.

[illegible] outline it will b[illegible] [illegible] in th[illegible] prob[illegible] Robert [illegible] Inglis, fee[illegible] avoid seeing [illegible] perty is violat[illegible] indeed say[illegible] Church, [illegible] and Ch[illegible] an[illegible]